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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/774,941	01/31/2001	Robert K. Tendler	TT-118	6177

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04/05/2006

EXAMINER

AMINZAY, SHAIMA Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2618

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/774,941

Applicant(s)

TENDLER, ROBERT K.

Examiner

Shaima Q. Aminzay

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on January 23, 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Note: This office action has been restructured for clarity. Examiner did not change the ground of rejection; but has changed the argument of the rejection for clarity to reflect the amendment. The references Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267) teach the limitations of the claims, and the Examiner shows (rejection below) that the references are related to the claimed limitations.

Applicant's arguments filed January 23, 2006 have been fully considered.

1. Response to applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 15 are moot as the amendment overcomes the Claim Rejections –35 USC 112 First Paragraph, therefore, the Rejections 35 USC 112 First Paragraph with respect to claims 1 and 15 are withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 3-10 under Rejection 35 U.S.C. 112 Second Paragraph are persuasive, therefore, the rejections 35 USC 112 Second Paragraph with respect to claims 3-10 are withdrawn.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C.103(a)

Rejection has been fully considered, but they are not persuasive,

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "supplementing a Faraday-shielded device with an additional device") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Further, the applicant's argued features in the claims, i.e., providing "minimizing interference from wireless handset components which interferes with the receipt of GPS signals by a GPS receiver located at the handset in which the wireless phone has a motherboard, comprising the steps of: spacing the GPS receiver from the phone motherboard; and, providing separate shielding between the GPS receiver and the motherboard that does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver and lies only to one side of the GPS receiver the shielding acting additionally to any GPS shielding" to be established read upon Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267) as follows:

Kabler discloses the improved combination of GPS and the wireless telephone or handset component with the main-board or motherboard, the GPS receiver that is located at the handset receives GPS signals, the GPS receiver

and the main-board (motherboard) are separated by spacing, separate shielding is provided for the main-board (motherboard) that isolates the main-board (motherboard) from other components including the GPS receiver, and does not completely surrounds the GPS receiver (Figure 3)), the shielding of main-board (motherboard) and any shielding of the GPS), Kabler does not specifically teach the "shielding lies only to one side of the GPS receiver", however, in a related art dealing with a GPS apparatus, Dalal teaches the board shielding and spacing to one side (as the applicant's specification "spaced to one side" (Abstract, and paragraph [0015], lines 6-8))),

Kabler and Dalal are analogous to the applicants teaching, that's why they do obviate.

Therefor, Examiner believes that include Dalal's shielding board and spacing the GPS receiver with Kabler's wireless telephone device with GPS to provide a combination GPS receiver and telephone device with improved signal reception and "unique arrangement of components which minimizes the size of the device" (Kabler, column 1, lines 60-61 continued to column 2, lines 1-7), and with special shielding to prevent RF leakage and reducing electronic radiation as taught by Dalal.

The rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter that is not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In claim 1, line 5, and in claim 15, line 8, "... does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver and lies only to one side of the GPS receiver" is not supported in the specification.

The specification does not mention "does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver and lies only to one side of the GPS receiver", for example, Abstract, lines 4-5, page 6, lines 4-5, contains only the "the GPS receiver is not mounted to the phone motherboard but rather is spaced from one side thereof, with the receiver", however, the specification does not give any details of shielding "does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver and lies only to one side of the GPS receiver"..

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 5, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267).

Regarding claim 1, Kabler discloses of a method of minimizing interference from wireless handset components which interferes with the receipt of GPS signals by a GPS receiver located at the handset in which the wireless phone has a motherboard (*see for example, Figures 3-5, column 1, lines 5-25, lines 43-46, lines 58-67 continued to column 2, lines 1-7, lines 23-28, the improved combination of GPS and the wireless telephone or handset component with the main-board or motherboard, and a GPS receiver that is located at the handset receives GPS signals*), comprising the steps of: spacing the GPS receiver from the phone motherboard (*see for example, Figures 3-5, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, the GPS receiver and the main-board (motherboard) are separated by spacing*), providing separate shielding between the GPS receiver

and the motherboard that does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver (see for example, *Figures 4-5, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, separate shielding is provided for the main-board (motherboard) that isolates the main-board (motherboard) from other components including the GPS receiver, and does not completely surrounds the GPS receiver (Figure 3)) and [lies only to one side of the GPS receiver]* the shielding acting additionally to any GPS shielding (see for example, *Figures 4-5, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, the shielding of main-board (motherboard) and any shielding of the GPS).*

Kabler does not specifically teach the shielding lies only to one side of the GPS receiver.

In a related art dealing with a GPS apparatus, Dalal teaches shielding lies only to one side of the GPS receiver (see for example, *column 2, lines 66-67 continued to column 3, lines 1-13, lines 22-49, column 4, lines 46-56, lines 66-67 continued to column 5, lines 1-15, the board shielding and spacing to one side (as the applicant's specification "spaced to one side" (Abstract, paragraph [0015], lines 6-8)))*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Dalal's shielding board and spacing the GPS receiver with Kabler's wireless telephone device with GPS to provide a combination GPS receiver and telephone device with improved signal reception and "unique arrangement of components which minimizes the size of the device" (*Kabler, column 1, lines 60-61 continued to column 2, lines 1-7*), and with special

shielding to prevent RF leakage and reducing electronic radiation as taught by Dalal.

Regarding claim 15, Kabler discloses a system for providing a GPS receiver in a wireless handset such that interference between the components of the handset and the GPS receiver is minimized to a sufficient extent to permit robust receipt of signals by the GPS receiver from GPS satellites (*see for example, Figures 3-5, column 1, lines 5-25, lines 43-46, lines 58-67 continued to column 2, lines 1-7, lines 23-28, the improved combination of GPS and the wireless telephone or handset component with the main-board or motherboard, and a GPS receiver that is located at the handset receives GPS signals*), comprising: a wireless handset housing (*see for example, Figures 3-5, column 1, lines 5-25, lines 43-46, lines 58-67 continued to column 2, lines 1-7, lines 23-28, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, the GPS receiver and the main-board (motherboard) are separated by spacing*); a phone motherboard located within said housing; a GPS receiver spaced from one side of said phone motherboard; and separate shielding which does not completely surrounded the GPS receiver (*see for example, Figures 4-5, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, separate shielding is provided for the main-board (motherboard) that isolates the main-board (motherboard) from other components including the GPS receiver, and does not completely surrounds the GPS receiver (Figure 3)) and [lies to one side of said GPS receiver]* interposed between said GPS receiver and said

motherboard to additionally shield said GPS receiver (*see for example, Figures 4-5, column 3, lines 30-50, column 4, lines 1-20, the shielding of main-board (motherboard) and any shielding of the GPS*).

Kabler does not specifically teach the shielding lies only to one side of the GPS receiver.

In a related art dealing with a GPS apparatus, Dalal teaches shielding lies only to one side of the GPS receiver (*see for example, column 2, lines 66-67 continued to column 3, lines 1-13, lines 22-49, column 4, lines 46-56, lines 66-67 continued to column 5, lines 1-15, the board shielding and spacing to one side (as the applicant's specification "spaced to one side" (Abstract, paragraph [0015], lines 6-8)))*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to include Dalal's shielding board and spacing the GPS receiver with Kabler's wireless telephone device with GPS to provide a combination GPS receiver and telephone device with improved signal reception and "unique arrangement of components which minimizes the size of the device" (*Kabler, column 1, lines 60-61 continued to column 2, lines 1-7*), and with special shielding to prevent RF leakage and reducing electronic radiation as taught by Dalal.

Regarding claim 5, Kabler in view of Dalal, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1. Dalal further teaches of wherein the step of providing separate

shielding included the step of providing a physical barrier between the GPS receiver and the motherboard, the barrier having an electrically conductive coating thereon (see for example, column 2, lines 66-67 continued to column 3, lines 1-13, lines 22-49, column 4, lines 46-56, lines 66-67 continued to column 5, lines 1-15).

6. Claims 2, 3, 7, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267) as applied to claims 1 and 15 above, and further in view of Kalis (Kalis, US Patent No. 6,215,671).

Regarding claims 2, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1. Kabler further teaches of wherein the motherboard has ground plane (column 4, lines 1 – 20; note the concept is inherent to all boards in general as if current is to flow, a ground must be present).

Kabler does not specifically teach of including the step of electrically connecting the shielding to the ground plane of the motherboard (though it should be noted that Kabler teaches of operatively combining all boards in column 4, lines 1 – 5).

In a related art dealing with connecting circuit boards, Kalis teaches of including the step of electrically connecting the shielding to the ground plane of the motherboard (Figure 4, starting column 1, line 66 and ending column 2, line 2

and column 3, lines 26 – 49; note that Dalal's shield is connected to ground).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler's mobile and Dalal's GPS shielding, Kalis' board connectivity methods to create electrical connections (and thus a common ground), for the purposes of allowing boards to positioned to accommodate casings while still being electrically connected and thus functional, as taught by Kalis.

Regarding claim 3, Kabler in view of Dalal and Kalis, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 2. Dalal and Kalis further teach of including the step of mechanically connecting the shielding to the ground plane of the motherboard (Dalal, see for example, column 3, lines 1-13, lines 22-49, column 4, lines 46-56, lines 66-67 continued to column 5, lines 1-15, Dalal uses an example of two boards to describe the shielding of a GPS and another board (mother board), and Kalis: column 3, lines 26 – 50 and Figure 4; note that as the boards are electrically connected, the ground plane is now functionally common).

Regarding claim 7, Kabler in view of Dalal and Kalis, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 2. Dalal and Kalis further teach of wherein the GPS receiver has a system ground and further including the step of electrically connecting the shielding to the system ground of the GPS receiver (Dalal, see for example, column 3, lines 1-13, lines 22-49, column 4, lines 46-56, lines 66-67

continued to column 5, lines 1-15, and Kalis: column 3, lines 26 – 50 and Figure 4; note that as the boards are electrically connected, the ground plane is now functionally common).

Regarding claim 19, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 15. Kabler further teaches of wherein the motherboard has ground plane (column 4, lines 1 – 20; note the concept is inherent to all boards in general as if current is to flow, a ground must be present).

Kabler does not specifically teach of wherein said shielding is electrically connected to said ground layer (though it should be noted that Kabler teaches of operatively combining all boards in column 4, lines 1 – 5 and Dalal teaches of attachment to the ground plane starting column 2, line 66-67 continued to column 3, lines 1-13).

In a related art dealing with connecting circuit boards, Kalis teaches of wherein said shielding is electrically connected to said ground layer (Figure 4, starting column 1, line 66 and ending column 2, line 2 and column 3, lines 26 – 49; note that Dalal's shield is connected to ground).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler's mobile and Dalal's GPS shielding, Kalis' board connectivity methods to create electrical connections (and thus a common ground), for the purposes of allowing boards to positioned to accommodate casings while still being electrically connected and thus functional, as taught by

Kalis.

Regarding claim 20, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 15. Kabler in view of Dalal do not specifically teach of wherein said GPS receiver has a system ground and wherein said shielding is electrically connected to said system ground (though it should be noted that Kabler teaches of operatively combining all boards in column 4, lines 1 – 5 and Dalal teaches of attachment to the ground plane starting column 1, line 63 and ending column 2, line 7).

In a related art dealing with connecting circuit boards, Kalis teaches of wherein said GPS receiver has a system ground and wherein said shielding is electrically connected to said system ground (Figure 4, starting column 1, line 66 and ending column 2, line 2 and column 3, lines 26 – 49; note that Dalal's shield is connected to ground).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler's mobile and Dalal's GPS shielding, Kalis' board connectivity methods to create electrical connections (and thus a common ground), for the purposes of allowing boards to positioned to accommodate casings while still being electrically connected and thus functional, as taught by Kalis.

7. Claims 4, 6, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267) as applied to claims 1, 5, and 15 above, and further in view of Perkins et al. (Perkins, US Patent No. 6,490,173).

Regarding claims 4, 6, and 18, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claims 1, 5, and 15. Kabler in view of Dalal do not specifically teach of wherein the shielding includes zinc.

In a related art dealing with shielding, Perkins teaches of wherein the shielding includes zinc (Figure 1 and column 3, lines 32 – 36).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler and Dalal's mobile with shield, Perkins' zinc shield, for the purposes of providing a thermally conductive material that reduces EMI (by grounding interference), as taught by Perkins.

8. Claims 8, 9, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515 in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267) as applied to claims 1 and 15 above, and further in view of Tiburtius et al. (Tiburtius, US Patent No. 6,323,418).

Regarding claim 8, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1. Kabler further teaches of wherein the handset has housing

and wherein the housing includes a pod for carrying the GPS receiver (Figure 4 and column 4, lines 1 – 4).

Kabler in view of Dalal do not specifically teach of further including the steps of providing the walls of the pod with shielding.

In a related art dealing with shielding using housing, Tiburtius teaches of providing the walls of the pod with shielding (Figure 1 and column 3, lines 48 – 58).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to include into Kabler and Dalal's mobile, Tiburtius' shielding, for the purposes of protecting circuitry from EMI from mobile transmitters, as taught by Tiburtius.

Regarding claim 9, Kabler in view of Dalal and Tiburtius teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 8. Tiburtius further teaches of wherein the pod-carried shielding forms a Faraday cage about the GPS receiver (column 4, lines 1 – 8).

Regarding claim 16, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 15. Kabler further teaches of wherein said housing includes a bulkhead between said phone motherboard and said GPS receiver (Figures 3 and 4 and column 3, lines 9 –21; note that by definition from Merriam and Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition, a bulkhead is defined as "an upright partition separating compartments).

Kabler in view of Dalal specifically do not specifically teach of wherein said bulkhead has said shielding affixed thereto.

In a related art dealing with shielding using housing, Tiburtius teaches of wherein said bulkhead has said shielding affixed thereto (Figure 1 and column 3, lines 48 – 58).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to include into Kabler and Dalal's mobile, Tiburtius' shielding, for the purposes of protecting power, display, audio, and other circuitry from EMI from mobile transmitters, as taught by Tiburtius.

Regarding claim 17, Kabler in view of Dalal and Tiburtius, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 16. Tiburtius further teaches of wherein said shielding is in the form of a conductive layer on said bulkhead (Figure 1 and column 3, lines 48 – 58).

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267), and further in view of McConnell (McConnell et al, US Patent No. 6,593,897).

Regarding claim 10, Kabler in view of Dalal teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1. Kabler further teaches of wherein the wireless handset carries

a patch type GPS antenna with a ground plane and a GPS output connector (see for example, column 4, lines 21 –24). Kabler does not specifically teach shielding around the connector, however, Kabler teaches the connection of the GPS and other electronic components, and in such an electronic design, the connector has to be shielded to provide better signal transfer (see for example, column 4, lines 21 – 24)).

In a related art dealing with a GPS apparatus, McConnell teaches of shielding around the output connector (Figure 1 and column 3, lines 8 – 14).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included McConnell's connector shielding into Kabler's mobile and Dalal's GPS shielding, for the purposes of confining and shielding from RF leakage, as taught by McConnell.

10. Claim 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al., US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267), and in view of McConnell (McConnell et al, US Patent No. 6,593,897) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Hill (Hill, US Patent No. 6,404,394).

Regarding claim 11, Kabler in view of Dalal, and in view of McConnell teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 10. Kabler in view of Dalal and in view of McConnell do not specifically teach providing heavily shielded coaxial

cable between the output connector and the GPS receiver.

In a related art teaching of GPS and dual polarized antennas, Hill teaches of further including providing heavily shielded coaxial cable between the output connector and the GPS receiver (Figures 6 and 7 and starting column 3, line 64 and ending column 4, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler, Dalal, and McConnell's mobile, Hill's shielding co-ax, for the purposes of connecting the receiver to the antenna without adding EMI, as taught by Hill.

Regarding claim 12, Kabler in view of Dalal, and in view of McConnell, and further in view of Hill, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 11. Hill further teaches of wherein the heavy shielding is provided by semi-rigid coaxial cable (Figures 6 and 7 and starting column 3, line 64 and ending column 4, line 7).

11. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabler (Kabler et al. US Patent No. 6,128,515) in view of Dalal (Dalal et al, US Patent No. 6,618,267), and in view of McConnell (McConnell et al, US Patent No. 6,593,897) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of McGrath et al. (McGrath, US Patent No. 6,272,349).

Regarding claim 13, Kabler in view of Dalal, and in view McConnell teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 10. Kabler in view of Dalal, and in view of McConnell do not specifically teach of wherein the GPS antenna includes a filter coupled to the output connection to filter out components to either side of the GPS antenna frequency.

In a related art dealing with GPS receivers, McGrath teaches of wherein the GPS antenna includes a filter coupled to the output connection to filter out components to either side of the GPS antenna frequency (column 3, lines 1 – 16).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Kabler, Dalal, and McConnell's mobile, the McGrath's filter, for the purposes of better reception (as less noise would be present in the bandwidth), as taught by McGrath.

Regarding claim 14, Kabler in view of Dalal, McConnell, McGrath, and McGrath, teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 13. McConnell further teaches of wherein the GPS antenna includes a low noise amplifier for amplifying the signal from the GPS antenna to compensate for losses due to the insertion of the filter (Figures 7 and 8 and column 4, lines 28 – 41).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

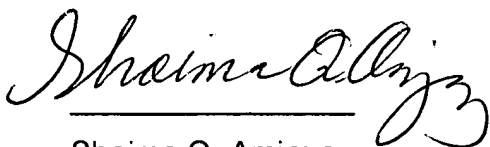
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shaima Q. Aminzay whose telephone number is 571-272-7874. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM -5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Shaima Q. Aminzay
(Examiner)


NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Nay A. Maung
(SPE)

March 24, 2006